

Accessories Shopping Trip

Name _____

Neatness 10 _____

Budget Met 10 _____

Correct accessories
for style 10 _____

Room 1 5 _____

Room 2 5 _____

Room 3 5 _____

Room 4 5 _____

Presentation 10 _____

(In class, neatness, professional, etc.)

Total 60 _____

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Presentation 10 _____

(In class, neatness, professional, etc.)

Total 60 _____

End of Year Review

Housing decisions

1. Form follows _____ (function)
2. what is ornamentation added to the basic structure? (decorative design)
3. What are the four factors that influence design? (Style, technology, function and materials)
4. List two of the four types of decorative design and explain each one briefly. (naturalistic, stylized, abstract, geometric)
5. What is the max percentage of income you should spend each month on housing costs? (25-35%)
6. How do physical disabilities have an effect on housing choices? (ie. Wheel chair, no stairs, wider halls, etc.)
7. What is the bottom section of Maslow's hierarchy of needs?

Color

1. How is a tint made? (add white)
2. how is a shade made? (Adding black)
3. how is intensity changed? (Adding gray)
4. how are tertiary colors made? (mix a primary and secondary)
5. what is intensity? (brightness or dullness of a color)
6. The amount of black or white added to a color determines it's _____. (value)
7. Another word for color. (hue)

Elements of design

1. Why are rectilinear forms the most commonly used in homes? (They fit well together)
2. Which is the most important element of design? (space)
3. Explain visual texture. (placed on object using line, color, pattern, etc.)
4. How do Vertical lines make rooms appear: (dignified and tall)
5. Curved lines make rooms appear: (feminine and playful)
6. This line gives a feeling of restfulness and stability (horizontal)
7. unoccupied or empty space surrounding an object (negative space)

Color schemes

1. Name an example of a complementary color scheme?
2. How is a triadic color scheme made? (three colors equally spaced apart on the color wheel)
3. What color scheme does not use color? (neutral or achiromatic)
4. What results when you mix two primary colors? (secondary)
5. explain a monochromatic color scheme. (tints, tones, and shades of one color)
6. a color scheme with three neighboring colors (analogous)
7. Explain a split-complementary color scheme.

Principles of design

1. Unity plus variety equals this (harmony)
2. What is the most pleasing proportion? (2:3)
3. Explain informal balance (not mirror image but visually balanced)
4. name three types of rhythm
5. draw an example of contrast and opposition
6. What is gradation rhythm?
7. What is another name for emphasis? (focal point)

Floor plan symbols

1. Name the symbol as teacher holds it up.
2. 6.
3. 7.
- 4.
- 5.

Floor plans

1. name the three interior zones of a house.
2. common scale is:
3. What are two things to keep in mind with interior zones?
4. What do traffic patterns do in a home?
5. What is the kitchen work triangle comprised of?
6. List three rooms that go in a work zone.
7. name the two types of accessories.

Final Jeopardy

How are scale and proportion different?

8. Explain the difference between shape and form. (1 point) _____
9. List the four basic types of lines: (4 points) _____
10. What do diagonal lines do to a room? (1 point) _____
11. How does texture effect the upkeep of an object (give an example also) (1 point) _____
12. List the three secondary hues. (3 points) _____
13. How are tertiary hues made? (1 points) _____
14. How is a monochromatic color scheme made? (don't list colors, tell me how it is made) (1 point) _____
15. List the warm hues/colors: (3 points) _____
1. The _____ are used to create the principals of design.
 - a. Lines
 - b. Balance
 - c. Elements of design
 - d. All of the above
2. True or False Large objects and spaces appear heavier than small ones. (1 pt)
3. True or False Objects above eye level appear lighter than objects below eye level (1 pt)
4. True or False Strong contrasts add weight. (1 pt)
5. True or False Opaque materials appear lighter than transparent materials. (1 pt)
6. Which type of balance is considered formal? (1 point)
 - a. Symmetrical
 - b. Asymmetrical
 - c. Radial
 - d. All of the above
7. True or false When Harmony with nature is sought, we should use symmetrical balance.
8. True or false The balance in a room is ever changing due to people moving in and out, light changes and little things like toys getting moved around. (1 point)
9. True or false The French came up with the Golden Mean concept. (1 point)
10. True or false A well designed room would contain all the elements and principles of design in it. (1 pt)
11. According to the Golden Mean, a ratio of _____ is the most pleasing. (1 pt)
 - a. 1:4
 - b. 2:8
 - c. 2:3
 - d. 5:9
12. Colors going gradually in a room from light to dark is what type of rhythm? (1 pt)
 - a. repetition
 - b. gradation
 - c. radial
 - d. contrast
13. Rhythm gives a design direction and it directs the _____. (1 pt)
 - a. Traffic flow
 - b. Light
 - c. Eye
 - d. Feet
14. True or False For a room to truly be in proportion, color, pattern and furniture all have to be used correctly. (1 pt)
15. True or False One can never have too much variety in a room. (1 pt)
16. The two parts of harmony are:
 - a. Unity and variety
 - b. Unity and color
 - c. Variety and intensity
 - d. Color and variety
17. The two types of accessories are:
 - a. functional and useful
 - b. functional and architectural
 - c. functional and decorative
 - d. all of the above
18. Scale is:
 - a. a comparison of one part to the whole
 - b. a comparison of one part to another part
 - c. a comparison of the whole to a house

- d. a comparison of colors in a painting
16. Match the following with the correct answer. (14 points)
- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| a. ____ balance | 1. Provides a feeling of equality. |
| b. ____ symmetrical | 2. Creates an effect by using certain colors, lines, forms or textures in a regular pattern. |
| c. ____ asymmetrical | 3. The center or focus of attention and interest within a e. ____ rhythm |
| d. ____ radial design. | |
| f. ____ emphasis | 4. Describes the ratio of one part to another part or to the whole. |
| g. ____ proportion | 5. Informal balance; visual weight. |
| h. ____ scale | 6. Radiates from a central point. |
| i. ____ harmony | 7. Describes the ratio relative to another object. |
| | 8. Formal balance; a mirror image. |
| | 9. A single unifying theme that relates the components of space. |
17. List the three types of balance below and explain each. (6 points)
18. What is the easiest type of balance to use and recognize and why? (2 pts)
19. Draw a simple picture representing three of the five types of rhythm we discussed in class and identify each. (6 points)
20. How can repetition be created in a room (be specific)? (1 pt)
21. List two examples of architectural emphasis. (2 points)
22. What are the two guidelines that must be followed for emphasis to be successful? (2 pts)
23. List two ways to create emphasis in a room. (2 points)
24. How are scale and proportion different? (1 pt)
25. What room in a house is a good example of unity according to class discussion? (1 pt)
1. What is a circulation/traffic pattern? (1 point)
- Where a car can pull into a driveway.
 - Where furniture is located.
 - The route we use to walk from one place to another.
 - Creating circles on walls using accessories.
2. What are the three parts a work triangle in the kitchen is comprised of? (1 pt)
- Pantry, sink and oven
 - Fridge, pantry and sink
 - Island, pantry and fridge
 - Fridge, sink and oven
3. Where should a service entrance be close to? (1 point)
- Kitchen
 - Dining room
 - Living room
 - Bathroom
4. How much space should be allowed for circulation paths? (1 pt)
- 2-3 ft
 - 3-4 ft
 - 4-5 ft
 - 5-6 ft
5. What scale is most commonly used for residential plans? (1 point)
- 1/3 in = 1 ft
 - 1/4 in = 1 ft
 - 1/2 in = 1 ft
 - 1 in = 1 ft
6. What is the ideal diameter for the primary conversation area? (1 pt)
- 2-5 ft
 - 4-7 ft
 - 6-9 ft
 - 8-12 ft
7. What is the minimum dining space for four people? (1 point)
- 60 feet
 - 70 feet
 - 80 feet
 - 94 feet
8. How much space should be on each side of the bed so a person can walk around it? (1 point)
- 2 inches
 - 12 inches
 - 22 inches
 - 32 inches
9. How large should a dressing circle be? (1 point)
- 12 inches
 - 22 inches
 - 32 inches
 - 42 inches
10. The two types of accessories are: (2 pts)
11. We discussed/took notes regarding roles of accessories. Write down two roles of accessories below. (2 pts)
12. List four of the basic categories of accessories. (4 pts)
13. Give an example of how to emphasize a wall using accessories. (1 pt)
14. Finish the sentence: A bare wall is.... (1 pt)
15. Indicate which of the following are guidelines we discussed in class for the placement of wall hangings.

- _____ Even numbered groupings are more pleasing to the eye.
- _____ The center of the picture should be 5 ½ feet off the floor.
- _____ It is ok to have several dominant wall groupings in a room.
- _____ Hang pictures against patterned wall paper to add focus to the picture.
- _____ Remember the Golden Mean.
- _____ Keep an imaginary line/shape around the outside of the grouping.
- _____ The type of balance is used in the room should be used in the grouping.
- _____ It is best to do a trial grouping on the actual wall so that you can see what it really looks like.

16. List two of the rooms found in each of the following areas: (6 points)

- a. living/social area: 1. _____ 2. _____
- b. sleeping/private area: 1. _____ 2. _____
- c. service/work area: 1. _____ 2. _____

17. List two room relationships that are important in regards to the circulation pattern in a home.

18. Identify four mechanical or architectural functions (things that are part of the structure of the house) that must be considered when placing furniture. (4 points)

Quiz 1

1. *Vertical lines make rooms appear: (1 pt)*
 - a. *short, wide and long*
 - b. *very active and busy*
 - c. *feminine and playful*
 - d. *dignified and tall*
2. *Curved lines make rooms appear: (1 pt)*
 - a. *short, wide and long*
 - b. *very active and busy*
 - c. *feminine and playful*
 - d. *dignified and tall*
3. *Which of the following is an example of a complementary color scheme? (1 pt)*
 - a. *Red and green*
 - b. *Red, red-orange and red*
 - c. *Red, blue-green and blue-violet*
 - d. *Red, yellow and blue*
4. *How is a triadic color scheme made? (1 point)*
 - a. *Colors across from each other on the color wheel*
 - b. *One hue and the colors adjacent it's complement*
 - c. *3 or more colors right next to each other*
 - d. *3 colors equidistant from each other on the color wheel*
5. *5. Heavily textured walls make a room feel: (1 pt)*
 - a. *Larger*
 - b. *Smaller*
 - c. *Dirty*
 - d. *It depends on what the are textured with.*
6. *Which of the following are the cool colors? (1 pt)*
 - a. *Green, yellow and blue*
 - b. *Purple, red and green*
 - c. *Black, white and gray*
 - d. *Green, blue and purple*
7. *Tints are made by: (1 point)*
 - a. *Adding the hues complement*
 - b. *Adding gray to the hue*
 - c. *Adding white to the hue*
 - d. *Adding black to the hue*
8. *Examples of warm colors are:*
 - a. *Green, yellow and pink*
 - b. *Purple, blue and green*
 - c. *Orange, white and blue*
 - d. *Red, orange and pink*
9. *To change the value of a color,*
 - a. *Add its complement*
 - b. *Add black or white*
 - c. *Add only black*
 - d. *Add a cool color*

Quiz 2

1. *Tactile texture is:*
 - a. *Only something we can see*
 - b. *Something we can feel*
 - c. *Defined as visual variation in the surface*
 - d. *All of the above*
2. *Which of the following is an example of a complementary color scheme? (1 pt)*
 - a. *Red and green*
 - b. *Red, red-orange and red*
 - c. *Red, blue-green and blue-violet*
 - d. *Red, yellow and blue*
3. *Space in interior design is:*
 - a. *The area a designer is given to work with*
 - b. *The final frontier; a 3-d expanse*
 - c. *Positive or negative*
 - d. *None of the above*
4. *Putting mirrors in a room:*
 - a. *Makes it feel larger*
 - b. *Makes it feel smaller*
 - c. *Does not change the psychological feel of size in the room*
 - d. *Depends on the other furnishings*
5. *Placing a rug in a room:*
 - a. *Makes it feel larger*
 - b. *Makes it feel smaller*
 - c. *Does not change the psychological feel of size in the room*
 - d. *Depends on the other furnishings*
6. *Furniture against walls:*
 - a. *Makes it feel larger*
 - b. *Makes it feel smaller*
 - c. *Does not change the psychological feel of size in the room*
 - d. *Depends on the other furnishings*
7. *Many windows in a room:*
 - a. *Makes it feel larger*
 - b. *Makes it feel smaller*
 - c. *Does not change the psychological feel of size in the room*
 - d. *Depends on the other furnishings*
8. *Cool colors in rooms:*
 - a. *Makes it feel larger*
 - b. *Makes it feel smaller*
 - c. *Does not change the psychological feel of size in the room*
 - d. *Depends on the other furnishings*
9. *Which of the following are the cool colors? (1 pt)*
 - a. *Green, yellow and blue*
 - b. *Purple, red and green*
 - c. *Black, white and gray*
 - d. *Green, blue and purple*
10. *To change the value of a color,*
 - a. *Add its complement*
 - b. *Add black or white*
 - c. *Add only black*
 - d. *Add a cool color*

Quiz 3

1. Tactile texture is:

- a. Only something we can see
- b. Something we can feel
- c. Defined as visual variation in the surface
- d. All of the above

2. Cool colors in rooms:

- a. Makes it feel larger
- b. Makes it feel smaller
- c. Does not change the psychological feel of size in the room
- d. Depends on the other furnishings

3. Hue is:

- a. the name of the man that created the color wheel.
- b. The name of a color.
- c. Another name for shade.
- d. None of the above.

4. The most commonly used form in a home is:

- a. circular
- b. amgiular
- c. rectilinear
- d. they are all used the same amount.

5. Shape and form are different because:

- a. shape is 3-d and form is 2-d
- b. shape is 2-d and form is 3-d
- c. they are both the same thing
- d. none of the above

6. The types of lines we've discussed are:

- a. vertical, diagonal, curved and horizontal
- b. straight, curved, cellular, and digital
- c. vertical, zig-zag, straight and fun
- d. all of the above

7. An example of a rectilinear form would be:

- a. An ice cream cone
- b. An oval mirror
- c. A square table
- d. All of the above

8. Diagonal Lines, make a room feel:

- e. Larger
- f. Smaller
- g. Calmer
- h. Busier

9. Horizontal lines make a room feel:

- a. Taller
- b. Wider
- c. Smaller
- d. Larger

10. curved lines add:

- a. femininity
- b. dignity
- c. variety
- d. solidness

Quiz 4

1. *Line is defined as:*
 - a. *what outlines a form.*
 - b. *What delineates space*
 - c. *What conveys a sense of movement or direction*
 - d. *All of the above*
2. *The primary colors are:*
 - a. *red, orange, and yellow*
 - b. *red, yellow and green*
 - c. *red, yellow and blue*
 - d. *orange, green and purple*
3. *The secondary colors are:*
 - a. *red, orange, and yellow*
 - b. *red, yellow and green*
 - c. *red, yellow and blue*
 - d. *orange, green and purple*
4. *Shape and form are different because:*
 - a. *shape is 3-d and form is 2-d*
 - b. *shape is 2-d and form is 3-d*
 - c. *they are both the same thing*
 - d. *none of the above*
5. *Nested tables are an example of:*
 - a. *rhythm through repetition*
 - b. *rhythm through gradation*
 - c. *rhythm through radiation*
 - d. *rhythm through transition*
6. *Having the same color/pattern used in a room is an example of:*
 - a. *rhythm through repetition*
 - b. *rhythm through gradation*
 - c. *rhythm through radiation*
 - d. *rhythm through transition*
7. *The three types of balance are:*
 - a. *asymmetrical. Symmetrical and repetitive*
 - b. *asymmetrical. Radial, and repetitive*
 - c. *radial, Symmetrical and repetitive*
 - d. *asymmetrical. Symmetrical and radial*
8. *To change the intensity of a hue:*
 - a. *Add its complement*
 - b. *Add black or white*
 - c. *Add only black*
 - d. *Add a cool color*
9. *A monochromatic color scheme is made of:*
 - a. *only cool colors*
 - b. *shades and tints of the same hue*
 - c. *three colors equidistant on the color wheel*
 - d. *colors across from each other on the color wheel*
10. *The two parts of harmony are:*
 - a. *Unity and variety*
 - b. *Unity and color*
 - c. *Variety and intensity*
 - d. *Color and variety*

Quiz 5

1. The primary colors are:
 - a. red, orange, and yellow
 - b. red, yellow and green
 - c. red, yellow and blue
 - d. orange, green and purple
2. The secondary colors are:
 - a. red, orange, and yellow
 - b. red, yellow and green
 - c. red, yellow and blue
 - d. orange, green and purple
3. To change the intensity of a hue:
 - a. Add its complement
 - b. add black or white
 - c. Add only black
 - d. Add a cool color
4. To change the value of a color,
 - a. Add its complement
 - b. Add black or white
 - c. Add only black
 - d. Add a cool color
5. Intensity is defined as:
 - a. the brightness or dullness of a color
 - b. the lightness or darkness of a color
 - c. a type of color scheme
 - d. none of the above
6. Rhythm is:
 - a. what helps connect the entire room
 - b. gives the design a direction
 - c. directs the eye
 - d. all of the above
7. The golden mean is a ratio of:
 - a. 2:1
 - b. 3:5
 - c. 4:12
 - d. 5:25
8. The two types of accessories are:
 - a. functional and useful
 - b. functional and architectural
 - c. functional and decorative
 - d. all of the above
9. Scale is:
 - a. a comparison of one part to the whole
 - b. a comparison of one part to another part
 - c. a comparison of the whole to a house
 - d. a comparison of colors in a painting
10. proportion is:
 - a. a comparison of one part to the whole
 - b. a comparison of one part to another part
 - c. a comparison of the whole to a house
 - d. a comparison of colors in a painting

Interior Design Portfolio Grading Sheet

Color wheel (completed)	10 _____
Title page	5 _____
Table of Contents	5 _____
Space	5 _____
Example	2 _____
Shape and Form	5 _____
Line-Horizontal	5 _____
Line- Vertical	5 _____
Line- Curved	5 _____
Line- Diagonal	5 _____
Line- example	2 _____
Texture	5 _____
Example	2 _____
Color	5 _____
Color	5 _____
Color	5 _____
Example	2 _____
Example	2 _____
Symmetrical Balance	5 _____
Asymmetrical Balance	5 _____
Radial Balance	5 _____
Rhythm	5 _____
Rhythm	5 _____
Example	2 _____
Emphasis	5 _____
Scale and Proportion	5 _____
Example	2 _____
Example	2 _____
Harmony	5 _____
Love/Hate Room	5 _____
Work sample 1	2 _____
Work sample 2	2 _____
Neatness	10 _____
Including: typed, sheet protectors, corrections made, etc.	
Total (142)	_____
Comments:	

Interior Design Portfolio Grading Sheet

Color wheel (completed)	10 _____
Title page	5 _____
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Rhythm	5 _____
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Total (142)	_____
Comments:	

This entitles you to one Hall Pass



Interior Design

(you must have this voucher in your possession at the time you wish to use it)

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Portfolio picture grade sheet

Name _____

-
1. _____ good picture (size, element/principle correct, minimal amount of words/people)
 2. _____ correct mounting (1/4 inch, title, straight edges, "A" page grade)
 3. _____ neatness (no glue, flat, even edges, even spacing, typed, no pen/pencil marks or smudges)
 4. _____ good explanation (how element/principle is used in picture or how it makes the room feel/look, has 2-3 lines, grammatically correct, spelling correct)
- total _____ (out of 20)

Portfolio picture grade sheet

Name _____

-
1. _____ good picture (size, element/principle correct, minimal amount of words/people)
 2. _____ correct mounting (1/4 inch, title, straight edges, "A" page grade)
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- total _____ (out of 20)

Interior Design Presentation Project

240 Point Possible

Due: _____

Projects due at the beginning of class on due date. No final projects will be accepted late!

NAME: _____

Attach this sheet to the back of your project.

For your final project you will be demonstrating your understanding of the principles and elements of design, floor plan arrangement, and knowledge of background usage and coordinating as they relate to a home interior. The final project is worth 240 points and will be graded on neatness, completeness, creativity, accuracy, and professional appeal. All of the items below must be included in your final project.

This design board should be as perfect as possible. It will be graded more critically than anything we have done this year. It should incorporate and demonstrate mastery of everything we have learned. When creating it consider balance, proportion, color, spatial arrangement, variety and unity. Most important is neatness and professionalism!

<u>Grade Received</u>	<u>Task</u>
/10	Title of the room you have created- must be typed
/50	Boarder/mounting on <u>everything</u>
/60	Floor Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none">*House Floor Plan (10 points)*House Rendering (10 Points)*Room Floor Plan (includes furniture) (10 Points)*Room Rendering (Colored) (30 Points)
/50 represented	Color pictures of furniture, accessories, lighting, etc. on floor plan.
/20	Mounted Samples <ul style="list-style-type: none">*Floor Covering*Wall Covering (Paint, Wallpaper, etc.)*Fabrics for furniture, curtains, etc.
/20	Labels <ul style="list-style-type: none">*everything is labeled
/40	Neatness <ul style="list-style-type: none">*Straight Edges, Square Corners,NO FANCY SCISSORS*Glueing done neatly- no glue showing*Typed Labels*Positive/Negative Space*Use of all P and E of Design*Looks Professional (not "cute")*Overall balance
Total Score:	/250

Notes/Comments:

Value:

Lightness or darkness of a color.

We add black or white to change the value.

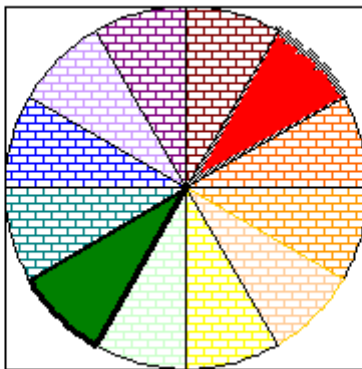


*tints add white...

*shades add black

Complementary:

Colors across from each other on the color wheel.



Warm colors-have warmer temperatures



Cool Colors have a cooler temperature.



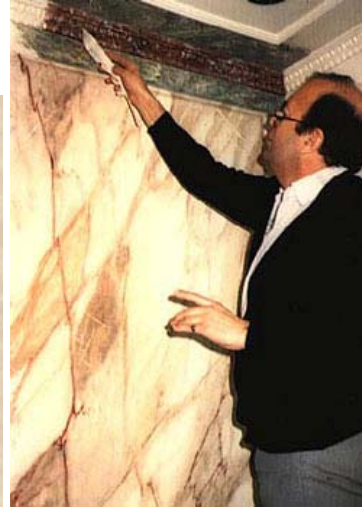
Texture

There are 2 types of texture: visual and tactile.

Visual:

*We can only see the texture; the feel of the surface does not change.

- It is applied with the use of line and color.
- Examples include faux finishes on walls, paintings, etc.



Tactile

- * We can feel variation in the surface.
- It is applied because of the materials that are used.
- Examples include baskets, fabric; basically any texture that feels the way it looks.

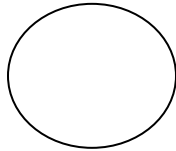
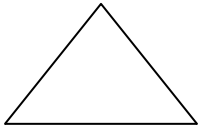


Space principles

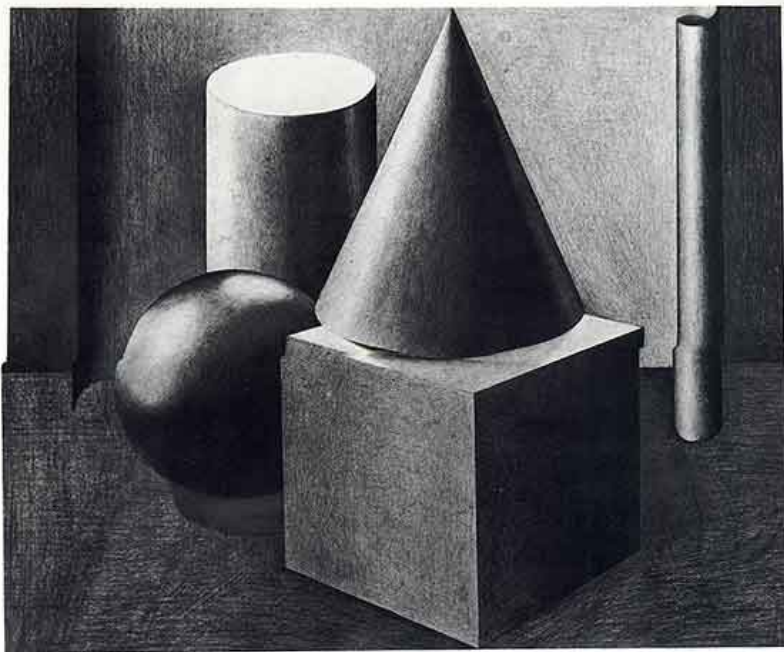
http://www.hgtv.com/hgtv/pac_ctnt_947/text/0,1783,HGTV_19176_29644,FF.html?sitrackingid=316785&omnisource=O+paint+colors&affiliate=blocker

shape and form

Shape is 2 dimensional

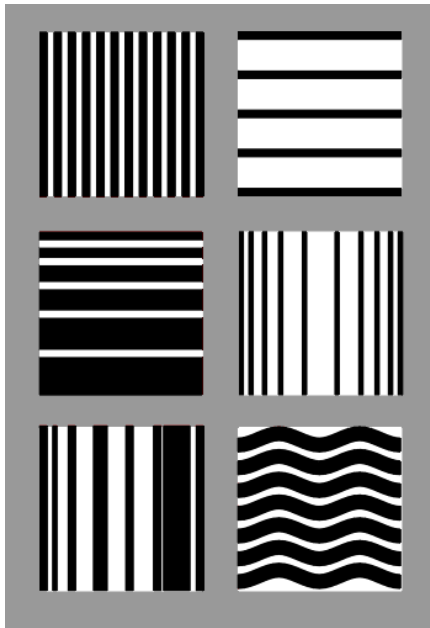


Form is 3 dimensional



Cube, cone, sphere, and cylinder drawn imitatively as three-dimensional picture elements. F. Brill, Berlin, 1928.

line



Straight
static

Curve
soft, mellow

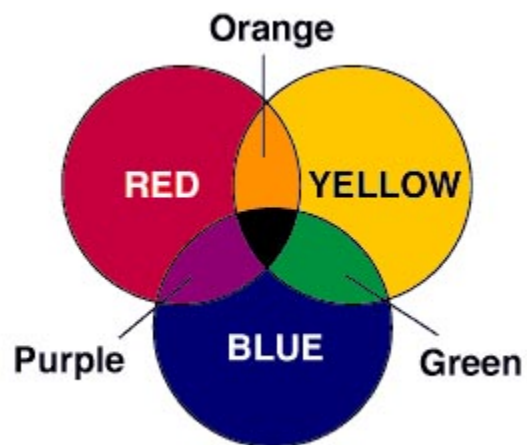
Zigzag
erratic, dynamic

Vertical
strong

Horizontal
calm

Diagonal
dynamic

primary colors and secondary colors



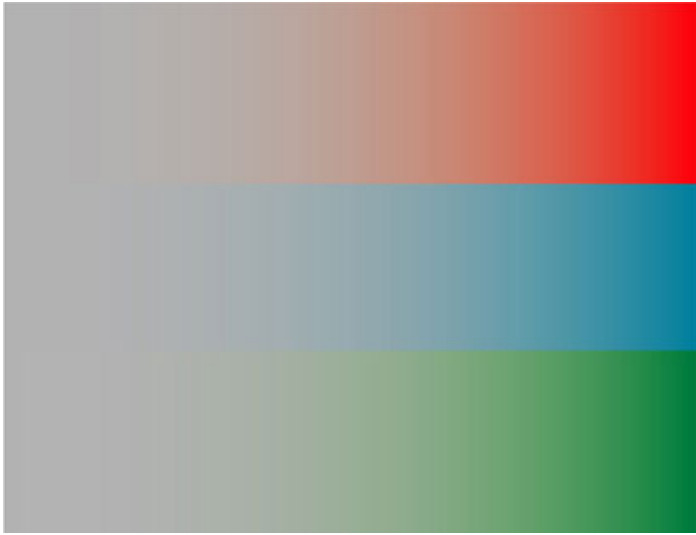
Types of rhythm are:

Gradation
Repetition
Transition
Contrast/opposition
Radiation



Intensity

To change a colors intensity:
Add the colors complement or add gray



Interior Design Final Room Project

325 Points Possible

Due: _____

Projects are due at the beginning of class on the due date. No final projects will be accepted late!

NAME: _____

Attach this sheet to the back of your project.

For your final project you will be demonstrating your understanding of the principles and elements of design, floor plan arrangement, and knowledge of background usage, space coordination and planning as they relate to a room's interior. The final project is worth 325 points and will be graded on neatness, completeness, creativity, accuracy, and professional appeal. All of the items below must be included in your final project.

This project should be as perfect as possible. It will be graded more critically than anything we have done this year. It should incorporate and demonstrate mastery of everything we have learned. When creating it consider balance, proportion, color, spatial arrangement, variety and unity. Most important is neatness and professionalism!

<u>Grade Received</u>	<u>Task</u>
/10	Grade sheet turned in
/20	Color scheme (learned in class) used throughout room
/75	Model <ul style="list-style-type: none">*to scale (15 pts)*cut evenly and smoothly (15pts)*assembled soundly and professionally (10)*floor covering (10 pts)*wall covering (10 pts)*neatness (15 pts)
/30	Window Coverings <ul style="list-style-type: none">*treatment included (10pts)*creativity (5 pts)*neatness (15 pts)
/55	Furniture <ul style="list-style-type: none">*to scale (15 pts)*appropriate covering or color (10 pts)*arrangement (10 pts)*creativity (5 pts)*neatness (15 pts)
/45	Floor plan and elevation <ul style="list-style-type: none">*to scale (10 pts)*neatness (15 pts)*furniture drawn in (10 pts)*includes all five pieces (10 pts)
/50	Accessories <ul style="list-style-type: none">*appropriate for room (10 pts)*to scale (10 pts)

*Creativity (5 pts)

*Color coordination with scheme (10 pts)

* neatness (15 pts)

/40

Overall presentation

*professional and well organized, easy to see

Total Score: /325

Notes/Comments: